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## REMARKS

*I. Double Patenting Rejection*

Claims 1-24 are provisionally rejected under the judicially created doctrine of double patenting as being obvious in view of claims 1-3, 5-7, 10-12, 15-19 of co-pending Application serial No. 09/817,311.

A terminal disclaimer is being filed herewith. Consequently, withdrawal of the provisional obviousness double patenting Rejection is respectfully requested.

*II. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)*

Claims 1 and 3-24 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,868,448 – Gupta et al. in view U.S. Patent 6,035,404 – Zhao. These claims are considered to be patentable for the following reasons.

Claim 1 recites a method “used by a first application for supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications” comprising “receiving user identification information; initiating authentication of said user identification information; communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information; and automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu”. These features are not shown or suggested in Gupta with Zhao.

As recognized in the Rejection on page 3, Gupta does not show or suggest “automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application”. Such application specific context information includes a patient identifier or user identifier, for example (Application page 10 lines 35-37). Contrary to the Rejection statement on page 5 lines 7-11, the Gupta “properties file” column 15 lines 39-52 is related to installation requirements and has no bearing on “automatically communicating application specific context information to a

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particular application". The claimed system advantageously "automatically" communicates "application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". Thereby the system enables a user to logon to a first application such as a patient census application and gain automatic access to multiple other applications such as a medical laboratory test result application and in response to user activation of the test result application, be **automatically provided** with desired test results for the specific patient selected in the first patient administration application (see the example described in the Application on page 5 lines 6-10 and elsewhere in connection with Figure 2). This is done without the user having to re-enter context information (e.g., a patient identifier) by link selection or another command following automatic logon to a second application. This capability is not shown or suggested in Gupta with Zhao.

Contrary to the Rejection statement on page 3 Gupta with Zhao does not show or suggest a system that "automatically" communicates "application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". The combination of Gupta with Zhao nowhere shows or suggests such features. Gupta column 15 lines 39-52 relied on in the Rejection on page 3 teaches that a "properties" file indicating "additional information and dependencies that are **needed for the application to run**" i.e., **installation requirements**, is delivered with an application in response to a request to obtain the application (Gupta column 15 lines 21-22, lines 40-42). The Gupta properties file comprises **installation requirements** that need to be satisfied to enable an application to initiate operation and is NOT context information facilitating intra-application communication and seamless operation of applications (see Application page 4 lines 23-29, page 14 lines 36-37). "The properties file consists of the name of the channel or application being provided, the owner of the channel/application, and any dependencies (e.g., other channels needed to use the current channel and information regarding how to retrieve the needed channel)" (Gupta column 15 lines 48-52). Further, "Information and applications distributed and managed by the Castanet product through the transmitters and receivers are referred to as channels" (Gupta column 3 lines 61-63). Therefore the Gupta properties file conveys executable application **installation requirements**.

Context information is well known to one of ordinary skill as comprising information concerning "circumstances in which a particular event"

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(invoking operation of an executable application) "occurs" (Webster II New College Dictionary 1995). Context information is exemplified in the Application as a patient identifier (page 8 line 12) and does NOT include application installation requirements. Further, the Gupta installation requirements are sent in response to a request to obtain application code (Gupta column 15 lines 21-22, lines 40-42) and NOT "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu".

Further, contrary to the Rejection statement on page 3 Gupta with Zhao does NOT render it obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to provide the claimed features. The Zhao reference merely discloses a "conventional user access system" (column 3 line 54) that "keeps track of the number of users logged onto the system" using a user login map (Zhao column 2 lines 15-17). The Zhao system nowhere shows or suggests a system that "automatically" communicates "application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". In the Zhao system, the user login and timeout characteristics of column 6 lines 1-18 relied on in the Rejection on page 5 are NOT "application specific context information". Indeed the login and logout characteristics are independent of an application (apply to multiple different applications associated with an account (column 1 lines 7-10)) employed by a user and are derived from predetermined application independent user profile data and mask and other data determined NOT by an application but by a "system operator or administrator", for example (column 3 lines 62-65).

Zhao indicates in column 3 lines 41-45, "the control system 12 interfaces between the user 10 and the system 14 to govern the access and to make sure that the access is proper and within the strict rules set out by the owner" (i.e., owner corresponding to an account NOT an individual application). Zhao further states "once access is gained" to an application in the "normal manner by the user ID and password, additional information in the user profile data repository 16 is retrieved for use by the login system. As illustrated, a user mask 18 and an internal user ID (IUID) are a part of the user profile and are used to further determine the access rights of the user. The mask 18 and the IUID 20 are also placed in the user profile data repository 16 automatically after initial user registration, or manually placed therein by a system operator or administrator". Consequently, the Zhao (with Gupta) user login and timeout characteristics of column 6 lines 1-18 relied on in the

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Rejection on page 5 are NOT **"application specific context information"** but are manually entered and apply across multiple different applications.

The combination of Gupta with Zhao as suggested in the Rejection therefore results in a system necessitating a user to logon to individual applications if they are associated with different accounts (account "access is gained in the normal manner by the user ID and password" Zhao column 3 line 57) and in response to a user requesting a second application, the second application is acquired, together with an associated installation requirements file detailing requirements that need to be satisfied before the second application may be executed. Such a combined system does NOT show or suggest a system that **"automatically"** communicates **"application specific context information"** to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier **"in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu"**. Gupta with Zhao fails to suggest **"automatically"** communicating **"application specific context information"** to a particular application" at all.

Further, there is no 35 USC 112 compliant disclosure in Gupta with Zhao of a system enabling **"communicating a URL"** of a web page providing a single logon menu to a **"managing application for storage"**. Such a feature advantageously facilitates **"user initiation (e.g., logon), operation and termination (e.g., logoff) of multiple Internet applications"** and **"securely passing URL, patient (and user) identification and other information between applications"** (Application page 4 lines 21-25. The combination of single logon page **together with** automatic communication of application specific context information **"in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon"** facilitates user friendly operation and user seamless navigation in a plurality of concurrently operating applications. The system addresses the problems involved in **"facilitating user initiation (e.g., logon), operation and termination (e.g., logoff) of multiple Internet applications and in securely passing URL, patient (and user) identification and other information between applications"**. A managing application is employed to coordinate user operation sessions. Specifically the managing application coordinates inactivity timeout operation and maintains and conveys properties between concurrent applications in order to **create a smooth user operation session"** (Application page 4 lines 23-29).

In contrast, Zhao (with Gupta) relied on in the Rejection necessitates a user to logon to individual applications if they are associated with different accounts

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(account "access is gained in the normal manner by the user ID and password" Zhao column 3 line 57). Gupta with Zhao does not disclose "communicating a URL to a managing application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu". The account based logon system of Zhao is incompatible with use of a "managing application for storage" of a "URL" for use in "acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu" to "support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information". The Zhao (with Gupta) system does NOT involve "communicating a URL to a managing application" for use in "acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information". Gupta with Zhao also does not disclose "automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". Gupta with Zhao also fails to show or suggest the combination of these features. Consequently withdrawal of the Rejection of claim 1 under 35 USC 103(a) is respectfully requested.

Dependent claim 3 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 3 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with Zhao does not show or suggest the feature combination including "communicating additional parameters to said managing application for storage, said additional parameters including one or more of, (a) an authentication service identifier, (b) a language identifier, (c) a frame identifier identifying a browser frame to be used, (d) a timeout value and (e) user identification information and receiving parameters from said managing application including one or more of, (i) a session identifier corresponding to a particular user logon initiation, (ii) a session key for use in encrypting or decrypting URL data and (iii) a parameter identifying success or failure of a request to establish a session". The system of Gupta with Zhao fails to provide a 35 USC 112 compliant enabling description of the feature combination of claim 3 concerning storing parameters by, and receiving parameters from, a "managing application" supporting logon and "user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information". The parameters relied in Gupta column 12 lines 37-59 and column 14 lines 57-67 and Zhao column 6 lines 1-18 are NOT communicated to "a managing application" in addition to a "URL...for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a

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plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information" in response to "authenticated user identification information".

Dependent claim 4 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 4 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with Zhao does not show the feature combination in which "said URL is for use in acquiring a web page providing a common logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application following **termination** of said first application" and "said application specific context information is communicated to said particular application in a **data field** of a URL". As previously explained, Gupta with Zhao fails to discuss or contemplate use of "common logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application following **termination** of said first application". Further, Gupta with Zhao, fails to suggest **automatically** communicating "**application specific context information**" to "said particular application in a **data field** of a URL" following automatic logon to the two applications via "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring different user logon information". Contrary to the Rejection statement on page 5, Gupta with Zhao in column 17 lines 1-12 or elsewhere does not recognize or mention a logoff condition comprising "**termination** of said first application" and fails to show or suggest providing a "common logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application" in response to such "**termination**". Column 17 lines 1-12 discloses access to application code or other information at a URL specified location. This has no relevance to conveying "**application specific context information**" to "said particular application in a **data field** of a URL" or to providing a "common logon menu" following "**termination** of said first application".

Dependent claim 5 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 5 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with Zhao does not show or suggest the feature combination of claim 5. Contrary to the Rejection statement on page 5, Zhao (with Gupta) in column 6 lines 1-18 fails to mention or suggest providing a "common logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications including said first application" in response to "**termination**".

Dependent claim 6 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 6 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta

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with Zhao does not show or suggest the claim 6 feature combination involving "communicating an authentication service identifier to said managing application; and receiving a user identification code associated with said authentication service from said managing application". The "sandbox security model" in Gupta column 10, 13 relied on in the Rejection merely "limits the access given to applets from an "untrusted" (i.e., unknown) source to only its namespace (e.g., operating system-assigned boundaries of a program such as the addressable memory)" (Column 4 lines 27-32). Such a "sandbox security model" (with Gupta) does not show or suggest "communicating an authentication service identifier to said managing application; and receiving a user identification code associated with said authentication service from said managing application".

Dependent claim 7 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1 and because of the additional feature combination it comprises. Gupta with Zhao in column 5 lines 3-12 merely discloses use of encryption to validate a downloaded applet is from a trusted source. This has no bearing on "communicating a URL to said managing application" by "encrypting said URL and communicating an encoded URL to said managing application". Gupta with Zhao does not show or suggest "communicating a URL" of a "logon menu" web page or use of such a "managing application" in the claim context or "encrypting said URL and communicating an encoded URL to said managing application".

Independent claim 8 is considered to be patentable for reasons given in connection with claim 1. Claim 8 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with Zhao does not show or suggest a "browser application for receiving user identification information and for initiating communication of said user identification information to a second application in response to user selection of an icon displayed in a browser window; a managing application for receiving a URL from said second application for storage, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to said authenticated user identification information; and a communication processor for automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu".

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The system of Gupta with Zhao fails to suggest use of a "managing application for receiving a URL from said second application for storage" and for "use in acquiring a web page providing" the "single logon menu". Further the combined references fail to suggest these features in combination with "a browser application for receiving user identification information and for initiating communication of said user identification information to a second application in response to user selection of an icon displayed in a browser window". The claimed system advantageously "automatically" communicates "**application specific context** information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". The combination of single logon page together with automatic communication of application specific context information "in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon" facilitates user friendly operation and user seamless navigation in a plurality of concurrently operating applications. These features are nowhere discussed or suggested in Gupta with Zhao.

Dependent claim 9 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8. Dependent claim 9 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with Zhao does not show or suggest a system involving "automatically communicating **application specific context** information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application" made "**from within said second application**" and "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu".

Dependent claim 10 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8.

Dependent claim 11 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 5 and 8.

Dependent claim 12 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8.

Dependent claim 13 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claim 1 and 8.



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Dependent claim 14 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 8 and for reasons given in connection with claim 1 and 8.

Independent claim 15 recites a system "supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of Internet compatible applications including first and second applications, comprising: a web browser application including, a user interface display generator for generating a browser window containing icons enabling user initiation of operation of said first and second applications; a menu generator for providing a logon menu common to said plurality of Internet compatible applications individually requiring user logon information by acquiring a web page providing said common logon menu from a logon web page URL address provided to said browser application by said second application, said logon web page URL address being conveyed from said first application to said second application in response to user initiation of said second application via said browser window; and a communication processor for automatically communicating application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of Internet compatible applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said particular application and in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". These features are not shown or suggested in Gupta with Zhao for the reasons given in connection with claims 1 and 8.

Dependent claim 16 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 15.

Dependent claim 17 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 15. Dependent claim 17 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with Zhao does not show or suggest a system in which "said logon web page URL address is conveyed from said first application to said second application following communication of said URL address to a managing application and retrieval of said URL address from said managing application by said second application". Gupta with Zhao in column 11 lines 1-7, column 14 lines 4-11, 56-67 and column 17 lines 14-52 does not show or suggest a system involving a "logon web page URL address" being "conveyed from said first application to said second application following communication of said URL address to a managing application and retrieval of said URL address from said managing application by said second application". Gupta with Zhao does not mention or suggest use of a "logon web page URL address" at all. The "proxy services" of Gupta with Zhao column 17 lines 14-52 are "Proxy services 604 of webtop server 308 comprises proxies that can act as a

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conduit for communications between multiple clients and multiple application servers" (Gupta with Zhao column 17 lines 36-39). Such services do not suggest or provide any 35 USC 112 compliant enabling disclosure of conveying a "logon web page URL address" from a "first application to said second application following communication of said URL address to a managing application and retrieval of said URL address from said managing application by said second application".

Dependent claim 18 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 15. Dependent claim 18 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with Zhao does not show or suggest a system in which "said logon web page URL address is conveyed from said first application to other applications of said plurality of Internet compatible applications following activation of said other applications". Gupta with Zhao in column 8 lines 50-65 does not show or suggest a system involving a "logon web page URL address" being "conveyed from said first application" to "other applications of said plurality of Internet compatible applications following activation of said other applications". Gupta with Zhao does not mention or suggest use of a "logon web page URL address" at all.

Dependent claim 19 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 15. Dependent claim 19 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with Zhao does not show or suggest a system in which a "menu generator provides said logon menu in response to at least one condition of, (a) upon logoff from a session of activity, (b) a termination condition arising from an error condition and (c) upon time-out condition arising due to inactivity of said second application". None of the conditions relied on in the Rejection in Gupta with Zhao column 15 lines 30-62 have anything to do with "logoff from a session of activity, (b) a termination condition arising from an error condition and (c) upon time-out condition arising due to inactivity of said second application". The "re-request" of Gupta with Zhao column 15 lines 38 is performed "automatically" (column 15 line 38) and not in response to at least one condition of, (a) upon logoff from a session of activity, (b) a termination condition arising from an error condition and (c) upon time-out condition arising due to inactivity of said second application".

Independent claim 20 is considered to be patentable for the reasons given in connection with the preceding claims.

Independent claim 21 recites a system "A system used for supporting concurrent operation of a plurality of network compatible applications, comprising: a

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processor for receiving and storing a URL from a first application, said URL being for use in acquiring a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications; and at least one communication processor for, communicating said URL and a session identifier to a second application of said plurality of different applications individually requiring user logon information in response to a request by said second application to said managing application to establish a session of user operation and automatically communicating application specific context information to said second application of said plurality of different applications in response to a user command to initiate execution of said second application and in response to automatic logon to said second application via said single logon menu". These features are not shown or suggested in Gupta with Zhao for the reasons given in connection with claims 1, 3 and 8 and for additional reasons.

Amended dependent claim 22 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 21 and for reasons given in connection with claims 1, 19 and 21.

Independent method claims 23 and 24 mirror apparatus claims 21 and 15 respectively and are considered to be patentable for similar reasons. Consequently withdrawal of the Rejection of claim 1-24 under 35 USC 103(a) is respectfully requested.

### *III. Rejection under 35 U.S.C. 103(a)*

Claim 2 is rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent 6,868,448 – Gupta et al. in view U.S. Patent 6,035,404 – Zhao and further in view of U.S. Patent 6,941,271 – Soong. These claims are considered to be patentable for the following reasons.

Dependent claim 2 is considered to be patentable based on its dependence on claim 1. Claim 2 is also considered to be patentable because Gupta with Zhao and Soong does not show or suggest a system in which "said plurality of different applications individually require different user logon information" and "said application specific context information comprises a patient identifier and including the step of automatically using said URL to acquire data representing said web page providing a single logon menu in response to a detected logoff condition". Gupta with Zhao and Soong fails to show or suggest automatically communicating "application specific context information" between two applications comprising "a patient

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identifier" following automatic logon to the two applications via "a web page providing a single logon menu to support user access to a plurality of different applications individually requiring different user logon information". Further, Gupta with Zhao and Soong, fails to suggest "automatically using said URL to acquire data representing said web page providing a single logon menu in response to a detected logoff condition". This feature advantageously provides a unified logon page to individual applications following a logoff occurring to an individual application of "said plurality of different applications". Such a capability is not discussed or contemplated in Gupta with Zhao and Soong. Gupta with Zhao and Soong provides no 35 USC 112 compliant enabling disclosure of automatically using a common URL of a logon page to automatically support re-logon to an individual application of "said plurality of different applications" in the event of a logoff condition (Application page 17 lines 14-17).

The Rejection recognizes on page 9 that Gupta with Zhao fails to show or suggest automatically communicating "application specific context information" between two applications comprising "a patient identifier". However, contrary to the Rejection statements on page 9, Gupta and Zhao, with Soong, also fails to show or suggest such features. Soong in column 6 lines 19-25 teaches that a patient identifier needs to be manually entered ("The login ID web page 300 includes...a patient identity field 306, which prompt the professional or other individual to enter ... the name of the patient whose records are to be created or accessed, respectively"). Soong (or Gupta or Zhao alone or together) nowhere discusses mentions or suggests providing seamless operation between applications by automatically communicating "application specific context information" between two applications comprising "a patient identifier" following automatic logon to the two applications via "a web page providing a single logon menu".

Context information is well known to one of ordinary skill as comprising information concerning "circumstances in which a particular event occurs" (Webster II New College Dictionary 1995), the event being invoking operation of an executable application. Context information is exemplified in the Application as a patient identifier (page 8 line 12). The claimed arrangement advantageously facilitates seamless operation and navigation between applications. In contrast, incorporating the Soong manual patient name entry function with Zhao and Gupta results in a system necessitating user logon and manual entry of a patient name to individual applications associated with different accounts and in response to a user requesting a second application and upon manual entry of a patient name, the second

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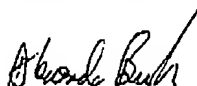
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application is acquired, together with an associated installation requirements file detailing requirements that need to be satisfied before the second application may be executed. Such a combined system does NOT show or suggest a system that "automatically" communicates "application specific context information to a particular application of said plurality of different applications" such as a patient identifier "in response to automatic logon to said particular application via said single logon menu". Gupta with Zhao and Soong fails to suggest "automatically" communicating "application specific context information to a particular application" at all.

Gupta, Zhao and Soong individually (and together) fail to recognize the seamless navigation advantages realized in navigating between applications achieved by the claimed arrangement and fails to recognize the problems addressed by these advantages. The cited references individually and together also fail to provide any other reason or motivation for providing the claimed arrangement. Consequently withdrawal of the Rejection of claims 1-24 is respectfully requested.

In view of the above amendments and remarks, Applicants submit that the Application is in condition for allowance, and favorable reconsideration is requested.

Respectfully submitted,



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